REPUBLICAN BANNER.

BY CANNON & SPENCER. | A Weekly Family Newspaper---Devoted to National and State Politics, Literature, Markets, Home and Foreign Intelligence, &c. | TWO DOLLARS A YEAR

Volume 4. | SALISBURY, N. C., TUESDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1856. | Number 20.

DR. A. M. NESBITT

OFFERS his professional services to the public. His Office is on Water st., two doors below J. F. Chambers' Store.

Salisbury, May 17, 1853. 1—tf.

Dr. MILO A J. ROSEMAN

A REGULAR GRADUATE IN MEDICINE,

HAS permanently located at his father's, three miles West of Organ Church, and respectfully offers his *Professional Services* to the people of the surrounding country.

Rowan Co., May 27 1856. 50—6m

W. P. ELLIOTT,

(Late of Worth & Elliot, Fayetteville, N. C)

GENERAL COMMISSION AND *FORWARDING MERCHANT.*

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Orders for Merchandize, and consignments of Flour and other Produce, for sales or shipment, thankfully received and promptly attended to.

June 1, 1855. 1—1mi 1y.

WM. K. BRAILSFORD.

Commission Merchant

AND AGENT FOR

Baltimore & Philadelphia Packets.

LIBERAL advances made on Consignments of Produce to my address for sale.

Charleston, S. C., Sept. 11, 1855. 15—1y

S L Dowell, R A Rogers, W D Dowell.

of Georgia. of Alabama. of Florida.

DOWELL, ROGERS & CO.

FACTORS,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS

AND SHIPPING AGENTS.

NORTH ATLANTIC WHARF,

CHARLESTON, S. C.

WE PRESENT great facilities for selling COTTON, and especially FLOUR, WHEAT, CORN, and DOMESTIC PRODUCE. We make arrangements with our interior friends to transact their business at the very lowest rate of charges, and pledge ourselves to promptness in every transaction.

Liberal Advances made on Consignments. Strict personal attention to the interests of our patrons, and your favor and influence respectfully solicited.

☞ BEST OF REFERENCES GIVEN ☜

Sept. 25, 1855. 17—1y

G. A. NEUFFER. R. E. HENDRIX

NUEFFER & HENDRIX,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

FR THE SALE OF

Flour, Grain, & Produce Generally.

CHARLESTON, S. C.

AUGUST, 9, 1855. 11—1y

W. S. L WTON & CO.

Upland and Sea Island Cotton

AND RICE

Factors,

FORWARDING & COMMISSION

Merchants,

NEAR THE POST OFFICE,

CHARLESTON, S. C.

AGENTS FOR Various Newspapers, and take Subscriptions, &c.; Paper Factories, Flour Mills, Brown's S. I. Gins, C. Brown & Co's Saw Gins, Lumber Mills, Tobacco Factories, Longworth's Champagne, Spirits Turpentine Distilleries. Also, sell CORN, PEAS, WHEAT, OATS, RYE, &c. Will collect Drafts, &c., at moderate rates.

Nov. 20 24.

PETER W. HINTON

COMMISSION MERCHANT.

TOWN POINT

NORFOLK, VA.

Special Attention Paid to Selling *Tobacco, Flour, Grain, Cotton, Naval Stores, &c. Also,*

to Receiving & Forwarding Goods.

REFER TO

H. L. ROBARDS, Esq., Salisbury, N. C.
CHAS. L. HINTON, Esq., Wake Co., N. C.
J. G. B. Roulack, Esq., Raleigh N. C.
GEO. W. HATWOOD, Esq., Raleigh, N. C.
WM. PLUMMER, Esq., Warrenton, N. C.

August 16, 1855.

THE Proprietor of the old Marble Yard, in Salisbury, still continues to furnish all orders with neatness and dispatch, from the smallest Head Stone to the finest Monument, at the shortest possible notice. Engraving done on new prices. He would respectfully solicit a continuance of patronage.

GEO. VOGLER.

Feb 24, '55 39tf.

ROWLAND & BROTHERS.

Commission Merchants,

NORFOLK, VA.

ARE extensively engaged in the sale of FLOUR &c. Long experience, with every facility, enables us to guarantee promptness and satisfaction in all business.

REFER TO

Hon. Thomas Ruffin,	Alamance County,	N. C.
John Newlin & Sons,	do.	"	"
Wm. R. Albright,	do.	"	"
Dr. P. A. Holt,	do.	"	"
John Lugg,	Randolph	"	"
J. H. Haughton,	Chatham	"	"
Hon. E. G. Reade,	Person	"	"
James Webb,	Orange	"	"
P. C. Cameron,	do.	"	"
John F. Lyon,	do.	"	"
Henry Whitted,	do.	"	"

And many others.

Norfolk, Va., Feb. 26, 1856. 37—1y.

STAGE HOUSE.

AT the Rowan House is kept the Stage Office for C. LUCAS & Co's Line of *FOUR HORSE STAGE COACHES*, from Salisbury to Charlotte, and from Salisbury to Danville Richmond and Petersburg, Va., via Lexington Jamestown and Greensboro'.

Also for P. Warlick's line of Stages to Morganton, N. C. and for the Raleigh line by way of Ashboro' and Pittsboro'.

May 17, 18 1—tf.

GRAND LECTURER.

ALEXANDER MURDOCH Esq., of Salisbury, has been appointed Grand Lecturer, for the Grand Lodge of asons, in the Western District of North Carolina.

May 28, 1855. 1—tf.

Dr. S. REEVES

HAVING permanently located in Salisbury, offers his professional services to the public.

Office, 2 doors below Benj. Julian's Store.

May 6, 1856. 47tf

Dr. T. Hill,

HAVING located in Salisbury, respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens generally. Office at the Rowan House

Salisbury, Feb, 19, 1856 36—1y.

DR. CHARLES T. POWE

HAVING permanently located in salisbury, respectfully tenders his professional services to the public. Office—Cowan's Brick row.

Salisbury, Aug. 27th, 1855. 1tf

Dr. A. Torence,

HAS removed to the former residence of Reuben H. Kilpatrick, Esq., known as the McDonald place, two miles east of Third Creek Church, offers his professional services to the public.

February 26, 1856. 37—6m.

B THEWOOD & SMITH,

COTTON AND PRODUCE

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

COLUMBIA, S. C.

July 15, 1856. 5-3 n

STOKELY & OLDHAM,

GROCERS AND

Commission Merchants,

WILMINGTON N. C

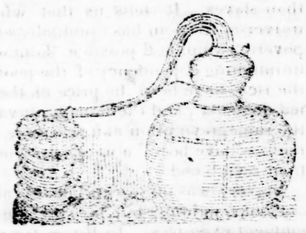
W. H. MARSH,

Commission Merchant.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

November 27, 1855. 25—1y.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS THAT



BAKER & OWEN,

ARE still carrying on the Manufactory of **Tin, Copper & Sheet Iron Ware,** one door above Boyden's New Building and opposite Robards' Hotel. They are and have been doing a great deal of Roofing and Guttering, which they warrant to give perfect satisfaction.

A large supply of TIN WARE constantly on hand, which they will sell lower than any body on this side of Jordan.

STILLS kept on hand and made to order. They have also on hand a large supply of

COOK--STOVES

of the most approved and latest improved patterns, among which is the MORNING STAR, (four sizes,) for the sale of which they have the exclusive right of this place, and they have confidency in saying it is the best and most complete Stove that has ever been introduced in the Southern States.

February 19, 1856. 36—tf.

FOR RENT.

THE Room lately occupied as the Banner Office nearly opposite Murphy, McRorie & Co's. will be rented on reasonable terms for the remainder of this year. Apply at this office.

Boots & Shoes.

Gents Fine Calf Boots and Shoes.
Ladies Shoes and Gaiters.
Youths and Boys Shoes and Boots.
Misses Shoes and Gaiters.
Youths and Boys Brogans.
And a large Stock of Negro Shoes &c. &c., Just received and for sale by

MILLS, MOOSE & CO.

Salisbury, Feb. 12 1856. 1y—35

Advertising.

THE REPUBLICAN BANNER now has a weekly circulation of over *ONE THOUSAND* and advertisers will find it an excellent medium through which to make known their business.

SEE the Proprietor of the ROWAN HOUSE, and make arrangements to have your family supplied with the richest, freshest and largest Oysters of the season—direct from Norfolk, in less than 24 hours—in nice kegs, (sizes to suit purchasers.) By engaging, you can get them at $1 12½ per keg, containing each half gallon, or $12 per dozen.

THE LOVES OF THE BIRDS.

Poets have sung the loves of men and of angels, but they have never been known to sing of the loves of birds. They have been very neglect in this respect. The loves of the birds would form as fruitful a theme as those of the poets themselves. In their attachments they are generally faithful and affectionate—and it must be confessed they are, like men a little jealous sometimes. Audubon gives a beautiful description of the loves of the humming birds. He says that in their courtship, the male, dancing airily upon the wing, swells his plumage and throat, and whirls lightly around the female, then diving towards a flower, he returns with loaded bill, which he proffers to her. He seems full of ecstacy when his caresses are kindly received. His little wings fan her as they fan the flowers and he transfers to her bill the insect and the honey which he has procured. If his addresses are received with favor, his courage and care are redoubled. He dares even to chase the tyrant fly-catcher, and hurries the blue bird and martin to their nests; and then, on sounding pinions, he joyously returns, to his lovely mate. Who would not be a humming bird? Audubon says:

"Could you, kind reader, cast a momentary glance at the nest of a humming bird, and see, as I have seen, the newly hatched pair of young, little larger than bumble bees, naked, blind, and so feeble as scarcely to be able to raise their little bills to receive food from their parents, full of anxiety and fear, passing and repassing within a few inches of your face, alighting on a twig not more than a yard from your body, awaiting the result of your unwelcome visit in a state of the utmost despair—you could not fail to be impressed with the deepest pangs which parental affection feels on the unexpected death of a cherished child. Then how pleasing is it, on your leaving the spot to see the returning hope of the parents, when, after examining the nest, they find their nurslings untouched!"

We have remarked above that birds, as well as men, are sometimes jealous in love. An exception, however, may be found to this general rule in the golden winged woodpecker, a frequent and well known inhabitant of our American forests. Among the higher animals and birds this increasing of the two jealousies seem to exist and no quarrels ever occur. Cheerily they hop through life, attended by the gayest and liveliest arpeggios and graces, and of each other. No sooner does spring call the to the pleasant duty of selecting mates and pairing off, than their voices may be heard from the tops of high, decayed trees, proclaiming with delight the opening of the welcome season. Their note at this period is merriment itself, and when heard at a little distance resembles a prolonged and jovial laugh. These golden winged woodpeckers are the darlings of Audubon. In describing their manner of mating, he says that several males surround a female and to prove the truth and earnestness of their love, bow their heads, spread their tails and move sideways, backwards and forwards, performing such antics as would induce any one witnessing them to join his laugh to theirs. The female joyfully flies to another tree, where she is closely followed by her suitors, and where again the same ceremonies are gone through with until a marked preference is indicated for some individual.

In this way, all the golden winged woodpeckers are soon happily mated, and each pair proceeds to excavate a hole in a tree for a nest. They work alternately with industry and apparent pleasure. When the nest is finished they caress each other on the tree top, rattle their bills against the dead branches, chase their cousins, the red head, defy the purple grakles to enter their nest, and feed plentifully on ants, beetles, and larvæ. By and by the female lays four or six eggs, the whiteness and transparency of which are doubtless the delight of her heart. These woodpeckers raise a numerous progeny, having two broods every season.

The loves of the turtle dove and mocking-bird are graphically described by Audubon, as are also those of the wild turkey, who is said to be even more ridiculous in his motions, and more absurd in his demonstrations of affection, than is our common tame gander. The curious evolutions in the air of the great horned owl, or his motions when he has alighted near his beloved, Audubon confesses himself unable to describe. He says the bowings and snappings of his bill are extremely ludicrous; and no sooner is the female assured that the attentions paid her by her lover are the result of sincere affection, than she joins in the motions of her future mate.

So much for the love of birds. In many respects they resemble those of men. We have among us in society our humming bird lovers, our golden-winged woodpeckers, our turtle doves, our turkeys, and ganders; and occasionally we find a pair who remind us of horned owls.

[Boston Journal.

The following is told as illustrative of the healthiness of Minnesota. An old man who had removed to that region came to the conclusion that he had lived long enough, and began accordingly, to make preparations for shuffling off this mortal coil. The climate, however, proved to be so extraordinarily salubrious that he could not die naturally anyhow, and he must either go off somewhere else, or commit suicide. Being opposed in principle to suicide, the old gentleman resorted to the other and only expedient. He took a boat for St. Louis.—There of course, he caught the cholera, and died.

Alas! no sooner had his friends got the body back to Minnesota once more *than he came to life again.*

St. Louis Pilot.

BEAUTIFUL SIGNIFICATION.—"Alabama" signifies in the Indian language "Here we rest." A story is told of a tribe of Indians who fled from a relentless foe in the trackless forest in the far south west.—Weary and travel worn they reached a noble river which flowed through a beautiful country. The chief of the band stuck his tent-pole in the ground and exclaimed: "Alabama? Alabama?" ("Here we shall rest! Here we shall rest!")

SALISBURY, N. C.:

TUESDAY EVENING, OCT. 28.

HOW THE PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT ARE ELECTED.

The following is a summary of the constitutional requirements and the acts of Congress upon the election of President and Vice President of the United States:

1. The Electors are chosen by the votes of the people on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November

2. Electors meet on the first Wednesday in December, and cast their votes. They then sign three certificates—send the messenger with one copy to the President of the Senate at Washington before the first Wednesday in January—another by mail to the same person, and the third deliver to the United States District Judge where electors meet.

3. Each State provides by law for filling any vacancy in the Board of Electors, occasioned by absence, death, or resignation.—Such of the electors as are present are generally authorized to all any vacancy.

4. The Governors give notice to electors of their election before the first Wednesday in December.

5. On the second Wednesday in February, Congress shall be in session and open the returns. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the House of Representatives, open the certificate of returns, and count the votes. The person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be the President if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed. And if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest number, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President; but in choosing the President the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice.

6. If the choice devolve upon the House of Representatives, and they fail to make a choice before the 4th of March next following, the Vice President is to act as President.

7. A Vice President may be elected, or chosen by the Senate, as above provided, before an election or choice of President.

8. The day fixed by act of Congress for opening and counting the votes of the electors, and, in case of its being necessary, for the election of President by the House of Representatives, and of Vice President by the Senate of the United States, is the second Wednesday in February, after the appointment of electors.

9. There is no constitutional provision for the case where there is neither a President or Vice President elected or chosen, in the manner directed by the Constitution. The act of Congress of 1792 provides that, under such circumstances, there shall be a new election.

THE CHARLESTON DUEL.

Among the articles which the late lamentable duel in Charleston has called forth, we have seen none more forcible and which seems to us more just, than that of the Central Presbyterian:

"A duel settles no principles, elicits no truth, vindicates no innocence, proves no man brave. It places the aggressor and the aggrieved upon the same footing. The injured party invites the man who has wronged him to take away his life in addition—and this is called "satisfaction!"

"*Honor* is a thing to be cherished and revered, but surely true honor is not cruel, honor is not irrational, honor is not lawless. Honor is magnanimous, gentle, tender. Why then should that code be called "the code of honor," which violates the laws of God and man, which conflicts with the enlightened protests of the living, and the keen regrets of the dying; which robs the country of those upon whom it has claims, which makes devoted wives widows, and dependent children orphans; which plunges the innocent and the loving into an abyss of hopeless sorrow?"

THE STATE FAIR.

Not having room for a more extended notice of the State Fair, we copy the following account from the Spirit of the Age. When the premiums are published we shall make room for them:

"The annual Fair of the North Carolina Agricultural Society was held at the Grounds near this City, last week, and was the most imposing display ever yet made at any Fair in the State. The weather was dreadful, however, being a cold rainy, disagreeable time from beginning to end, which doubtless prevented hundreds and perhaps thousands from attending, especially of the Fair sex, who had contemplated doing so, but nevertheless there was a large concourse present, thus evincing in the most unequivocal manner, the very great interest felt by the citizens of the State in these annual exhibitions of the spirit and industry of our people.

We have not room to enumerate the various articles on exhibition, and must content ourselves with a general summary in each department.

FLORAL HALL was brilliat in specimens of the handiwork, &c., of the ladies. Bed Quilts, Piano covers, Counterpanes, Crochet work, Paintings, Drawings, Needle work in endless variety, Carpeting, very superior; jeans, cassimeres, flannels, &c., &c. Besides the articles exhibited by the ladies in this Hall, were collections of the finest Fruit we ever saw—Apples, pears, quinces, &c., exhibited by Westbrooks & Mendenhall, of Guilford; and by the Messrs. Lindley. W. A. Eaton Esq., of Stoneland, Granville, presented some of the largest, most luscious Peaches we ever tasted. There were also minerals, botanical specimens, Copeland's wonderful Color-type likenesses; Haven's Ambrotypes; perfumery, shrubbery, flowers, chairs, boots, shoes, &c., &c., &c.

IN MECHANICS HALL, were carriages, buggies, every variety of cabinet ware, guns, pistols, garden tools, saddlery, axes, leather, cotton gins, smut machines, Linsey's celebrated Rotary Pump—a very *complete* pump, and a hundred other things we have not time to mention.

PLANTERS HALL, was filled to overflowing with the [illegible] wheat, flour, corn, peas, navy beans, candles, tobacco, segars, potatoes, beets, radishes, cabbage, pumpkin, hams, citrons, tomatoes, egg plants, &c.

The Machinery was endless, almost, in number and variety.

There were some 300 horses, mules, stallions, jacks, jennets; a very large collection of blooded cows, bulls, heifers, calves, merino sheep, hogs, cashmere goats: and such an array of Fowls, as we scarcely ever dreamed of before.

There was some good trotting on Thursday and Friday.

The Annual Address was delivered on Friday by Dr. Mitchell of the University.—Of course it was able and contained much valuable information. It will be published.

A St. Louis paper says that the grasshoppers have eaten up the entire tobacco crop of Franklin county, Mo., and the last that was heard from them, they were seated on the corners of the fence, *begging every man for a chew.*

The Daily True Californian relates the following incident in the life of a poet. When William Cullen Bryant wrote, thirty-six years ago, what is esteemed to be his masterpiece, "Thanatopsis," and in which poem he speakes of the magnificent river Columbia—or as it was then called "Oregon"—he little dreamed that it would ever be read in a public assembly, on the very spot (Astoria) where first the axe of the woodman broke the stillness of the wilderness and forests of those shores. Yet such is the fact; as we see by the Oregonian papers that Mr. Stephen C. Massett has been reading there, with marked favor, in his selections from different authors this gem of the great American poet.

N. Y. Mirror.

GREAT PEDESTRIAN FEAT.—Paddy Hoops, the celebrated pedestrian, but better known at Lord's and the various Commons in the neighborhood of London as the "Ammersmith Antelope," is still carrying on his Herculean feat of walking round a lady in full dress one hundred times in one hundred consecutive days. He is now in his second week and looks as fresh as when he started. There are bets to a considerable amount that Paddy will never be able to complete his arduous undertaking. What makes it all the more difficult is that a fresh lady is substituted every day. It has been observed that the dresses of these various ladies, instead of decreasing, are actually getting bigger almost every week. What the size, therefore, will be before the 90th, much less the 100th, day is completed, the most elastic imagination snaps, like an over-stretched piece of India rubba, in its vain effort to comprehend. It is also feared that there will be no open space large enough in the vicinity of the metropolis to admit of the experiment, as soon as it has expanded to its fullest dimensions, being fairly tried. In the meantime, however, Paddy displays uncommon pluck. His unfailing good humor and cheerfulness under his trying labors win smiles of approval even from his fairest ramparts. We wish the brave fellow every success, and shall from week to week make a point, or several points rather, of recording the onward march of his iron-clad bluchers and undaunted perseverance.—*Punch.*

A FEW OF WASHINGTON'S MAXIMS.

It was a saying of Washington, that "in all matters of great national moment, the only true line of conduct is, dispassionately to compare the advantages and disadvantages of the measures proposed, and decide from the balance." In another place he remarks, that "little more than common sense and common honesty, in the transactions of the community at large, would be necessary to make us a great and happy nation." Elsewhere he writes, "My system has uniformly been, to overlook all personal, local and partial considerations; to contemplate the United States as a whole; to confide that sudden impressions, when erroneous, would yield to candid reflection; and to consult only the substantial and permanent interests of the country."—Again he says, "A spirit of accommodation was the basis of the present Constitution;" and again, "there must be reciprocity or no Union." In another place he writes, "The basis of our political systems is the right of the people to make and to alter their Constitutions of government. But the Constitution which at any time exists, till changed by an explicit and authentic act of the whole people, is sacredly obligatory on all." It is worth while recalling, at this juncture, these sound political maxims.—*Phil. Ledger.*

The Editor of the Macon Telegraph, writing from New York under date of the 17th ult., gives the following description of Fremonts personal appearance: "I saw Fremont the other day—a dark complexioned, swarthy man of 43—though some seven years younger in appearance. I should say he was about five feet eight inches in height, and weighs one hundred and forty pounds. His forehead close together—nose (his best feature) long and straight—and nothing either in face or manner to found a favorable opinion upon.—In respect either to character or talent. An inferior, or at least an ordinary looking man—such a one as among a thousand strangers would be about the last designated as a candidate for the Presidency. The luxuriant, brigand development of hair and whiskers which delight the Jessie Clubs in his pictures, are minus in the original, and far from being abundant. His beard straggles thinly over a considerable surface, and his black hair uniquely parted in the middle, is manifestly beginning to assume the same consideration."

THE MISTRESS OF LOUIS NAPOLEON.

The Inverness (Scotland) Advertiser says: Amongst the gay equipages which may be seen flaunting through Strathpeffer at present is one of some celebrity—perhaps we should say of some notoriety. That fair lady with the clear and beautiful English complexion, who is sitting in the carriage along with the smart looking gentleman, has a history of her own; she is—or was!—no less a personage than Miss Howard, the *ci devant* mistress and should have been wife of Louis Napoleon, Emperor of the French. Her name is now changed in that of Mrs. Trelawney, and her companion, who is said to be allied to a noble English family, is her husband. The pair reside at a mansion house in the immediate vicinity of Strathpeffer, of which they have a lease for some years. Days have changed since the *roue* and special constable of London took a fancy to the clever and beautiful girl, who accompanied him to Paris, and who, according to report, acted as his 'guide, philosopher and friend,' amidst the perilous chances of the presidentship and the *coup d'tat.* The man about town is now an Emperor, a husband, and the father of a legitimate prince; whilst his former bosom companion is burried in the Highland solitude, separated from her children, and all the splendors of the Tuilleries. Louis Napoleon or Mrs. Trelawney—we wonder which is the happier of the two—or rather, might we not ask, which is the more miserable!

GUN AND LOCK SMITHING AND BELL HANGING

THE subscriber having opened an establishment, proposes to carry on the above business in the town of Salisbury, on Water Street in all its various branches. Guns and Locks repaired at short notice and on reasonable terms. His thorough acquaintance with the business hopes, will command a reasonable share of patronage. All work warranted. All persons having any of his work with him will be faithfully attended to. Orders respectfully solicited.

CHARLES HARTMAN.

Salisbury Aug. 30 1856. 4m—31

ELECTION:
Tuesday, November 4th

National Democratic Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT:
JAMES BUCHANAN
OF PENNSYLVANIA.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT:
JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE
OF KENTUCKY.

ELECTORS:
FOR THE STATE AT LARGE,
H. M. SHAW, of Currituck
SAMUEL P. HILL, of Caswell.

DISTRICTS:
1st. WM. F. MARTIN, of Pasquotank,
2nd WM. J. BLOW, of Pitt.
3d. M. B. SMITH, of New Hanover.
4th. GASTON H. WILDER, of Wake,
5th. S. E. WILLIAMS, of Alamance,
6th. THOS. SETTLE, Jr., of Rockingham
7th. R. P. WARING, of Mecklenburg.
8th. W. W. AVERY, of Burke.

National Democratic Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT,
James Buchanan,
OF PENNSYLVANIA.

For Vice President,
John C. Breckinridge,
OF KENTUCKY.

ELECTORS:
For the State at Large,
HENRY M. SHAW,
SAMUEL P. HILL.

For Districts,

1st	District,	Wm. F. Martin,
2d	"	William J. Blow,
3d	"	M. B. Smith,
4th	"	Gaston H. Wilder,
5th	"	S. E. Williams,
6th	"	Thomas Settle, Jr.
7th	"	R. P. Waring,
8th	"	W. W. Avery.

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Samuel P. Hill.

For Districts,

1st	District,	W. F. Martin,
2d	"	W. J. Blow,
3d	"	M. B. Smith,
4th	"	Gaston H. Wilder,
5th	"	S. E. Williams,
6th	"	Thomas Settle, jr.,
7th	"	R. P. Waring,
8th	"	W. W. Avery.

REPUBLICAN BANNER

JNO. C. CANNON—GEO. E. SPENCER.

TERMS:—For 1 year, TWO DOLLARS in advance—or, THREE DOLLARS if payment is delayed till the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS conspicuously inserted at $1 per square for the first insertion and 25 cts. per square for each subsequent insertion.

BUSINESS CARDS not exceeding one square inserted at $5 a year.

SALISBURY, N. C.:

TUESDAY EVENING, OCT. 28,

National Democratic Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT,
James Buchanan,
OF PENN-SYLVANIA.

For Vice President,
John C. Breckinridge,
OF KENTUCKY.

ELECTORS:
For the State at Large,
Henry M. Shaw,
Samuel P. Hill.
For Districts,

1st	District,	W. F. Martin,
2d		W. J. Blew,
3d		M. B. Smith,
4th		Gaston H. Wilder,
5th		S. E. Williams,
6th		Thomas Settle, jr.,
7th		R. P. Waring,
8th		W. W. Avery.

MILLARD FILLMORE'S PLATFORM.

"*I believe that petitions to Congress in the subject of slavery or the slave trade ought to be received, read and respectfully considered by the representatives of the people!*"

"*I am opposed to the annexation of Texas to this Union, under any circumstances, so long as slaves are held therein!*"

"*I am in favor of Congress exercising all the constitutional power it possesses to abolish the internal slave trade between the States!*"

"*I AM IN FAVOR OF IMMEDIATE LEGISLATION FOR THE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA!*"

"I am opposed to the reckless and unwise policy of the present administration in the general management of our national affairs, *AS SHOWN IN RE-OPENING SECTIONAL AGITATION BY THE REPEAL OF THE MISSOURI COMPROMISE.*"

Remember!

The election is on TUESDAY, the 4th day of November.

☞ REMEMBER that there will be a grand rally of the friends of BUCHANAN and BRECKINRIDGE at *GOLD HILL*, on FRIDAY next, the 30th inst.;—and at *SALISBURY* on SATURDAY, the 31st. Hon. D. M. Barringer, Hon. Burton Craige, and numerous other able and distinguished speakers will be in attendance. Let everybody come.

EDUCATIONAL CONVENTION.

This body was organized in this town on Suesday last by the appointment of Rev. J. T. Wheat, D. D., Chairman, E. W. Ogburne, Vice President, and C. C. Cole and R. H. [illegible], Secretaries, about one hundred and twenty names were reported as delegates.—It was resolved that the members of the convention form themselves into a Society to be called the "North Carolina Educational Association," and to meet annually. The proceedjngs were of great interest and the assembling of so many of the educated men of the State cannot but be productive of great good. The object of the Assosiation seems to be and is, the arriving at and promotion of the common school system and general education, of the State. Harmony and good feeling prevailed. The Association adjourned on Friday evening.

DON'T DO IT.

The Fillmore party of this State, after having failed in every other scheme by which there was the slightest chance for their success, have now raised a terrible hubbub about the *inavailability* of Mr. Buchanan. They have made the wonderful discovery that Fremont will be elected if Fillmore is not; and the only way to defeat Fremont is to vote for Fillmore. Humbug! It is plain to every one, except to those who *will not* see, that Fillmore is not in the race atall. Vote given to him are thrown away. Do not throw your votes away; but let every man who is in favor of Buchanan and the Union—not *fusion* as was done in Pennsylvania—vote for Buchanan, and the F. F. ticket will be most disastrously defeated. Vote the B. B. ticket, and against Fillmore, Fremont, Fusion and Free Negroes.

N. C. RAIL ROAD.

We notice the travel on this road is on the increase. The comfort and convenience that travelers experience on this route—splendid coaches, accomodating officers, and first class hotels—need but be known to insure a constant and heavy increase of patronage. For comfort and safety this Road has no superior in the United States. The President is constantly on the *qui vive* to maintain the character of the road and make it profitable to all interested. He is a dilligent and faithful officer, and every way, fills his office worthily.

☞ Gov. Bragg has set apart Thursday the 20th day of November to be observed as a day of Thanksgiving in this State.

COTTON AT MEMPHIS.—Cotton is accumulating at Memphis, Tenn., far beyond the capacity of the boats at present engaged in the trade to take it away, the low water preventing the large Memphis packets from coming out with full loads. Two dollars a bale freight is the price now offered, and some of the smaller "fry" of boats are doing their best to accommodate, in the meantime, the cotton men of the "Bluff City."

DISORDERLY CONDUCT.

Our usually quiet town was the scene of a great uproar and disorderly conduct on Tuesday night last. It became known that Prof. Hedrick was in town as a delegate to the Educational Convention, which was then in session; this was calculated the indignant feelings of many of our citizens who determined to disgrace him and compel him to leave.—An effigy was prepared and placed in front of the Presbyterian Church where the convention was in session, and on adjournment of the convention the effigy was burnt in the presence of the Professor, and nearly every member of the convention. This ought to have satisfied the crowd; but it was only a beginning of the riotous proceedings. They soon collected in a large force and proceeded under much excitement and with much uproar to the *Female Seminary*, where Prof. Hedrick was lodging; then came the "tug of war." They halloed, hissed, groaned and proceeded in a most riotous and reprehensive manner to compel Hedrick to leave town.—The excitement became more intense and greater disorder prevailed, as they proceeded. The rabble was finally quieted by the appearance of several of our citizens who prevailed ed upon them to disperse.

While we are not sympathers with Prof. Hedrick, nor his incindiary opinons, which are calculated to do much harm we cannot sanction all that was done on that night.—This will only serve to advance him and certainly connot do us any good. We think with the Fayetteville Observer, that too much notoriety has been given to the Professor.—The less said and done will be the better.—The Professor, it is very true, acted with great imprudence in coming here; but he certainly was unaware of the excitement his letter had produced, and must have felt secure inasmuch as he had been to Raleigh to the Fair and had interviews with several prominent citizens of the State, perfectly free from danger. We are no apologist for the Professor; we have no respect for him, and we despise his opinions; we concur in public sentiment that he should be forthwith removed; such a one cannot be useful to the State and the sooner he leaves it the better. But we must condemn this mode of expulsion. What a martyr will Hedrick now become at the North! What a howl will Bennett, Greely & Co. raise when these proceedings shall reach their ears!—We do not believe the crowd intended to carry the proceedings so far, when they commenced; but the excitement increased to frensy when they were with great difficulty disbanded from further proceedings. We regret this unfortunate occurrence as well as every lover of quiet, yet it was a certain demonstration that Black Reyublicans and their infamous principles cannot, nor will not be tolerated in this goodly land of ours. We admire the spirit, but regret the necessity of the manner in which the condemnation was made.

"JEFFERS has come!" *vel vot of it?* Why he can take better pictures than any other artist who has ever visited Salisbury. We do not intend this as a puff but a well merited compliment. He has no superior in his beautiful art. Read his advertisements and visit his Rooms.

KANSAS.—The election in Kansas resulted in the success of the pro-slavery party. The election passed off without much excitement. Gov. Geary is pushing forward the duties of his office manfully. Quelling excitement and allaying disturbances on all occasions,

NEW YORK NEWS AND NATIONAL DEMOCRAT.—This is one of the best papers North of Mason's & Dixon's line. It is a high toned, sterling Democratic sheet and is doing yeoman's service for the Democratic nominees for President and Vice President, We should be pleased to see it have a more extensive circulation in this section of Country. Its genuine Democracy cannot be doubted.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK for November is received. As usual he is ahead of his compeers. He promises manfully for the future; he always does what he promises. Price $3. Address L. A. Godey, 113, Chesnut Street, Philadelphia.

DIVIDEND.—The Bank of Cape Fear has declared a dividend of $4 30 per share, payable on the 1st Nov. We suppose the 30 cents is to be paid to the State as tax.

The Wilmington and Weldon Railroad has declared a dividend of 3½ per cent.

☞ Professor Hedrick has been dismissed by a unanimous vote of the executive Committee of the Beard of Trustees.

J. Pettigrew, a native of this State, and a gentleman of splendid abilities, was elected to the Legislature of South Carolina from the city of Charleston, at the recent election held in that State.

PARDON OF HOOKER.

We are gratified to learn from the Asheboro' Bulletin, that Gov. Bragg has promptly pardoned Alex. Hooker, convicted at Randolph Superior Court of the murder of Chavis.

A very quick dinner and a good one, too—for instance, on washing days, when he women don't want to be bothered—is, to put a quart of sweet milk on the fire: mix two or three handfuls of flour in a dish, with milk enough to wet it as you would for starch; make it smooth with a spoon, so that there will be no lumps in it, when the milk boils stir this in; beat three eggs and stir them in, and two table spoonsful of sugar, and it is done. Eat it with butter, if you choose.

FOR THE BANNER.

MESSRS. EDITORS: I had the pleasure of being present, on Saturday last, at a democratic meeting in Concord. Although the day was an unfavorable one, and notwithstanding there had been but a few days notice, there was a good turn-out—more than could be seated in the Court House. The Hon. D. M. Barringer and the Hon. Burton Craige addressed the meeting.

Much anxiety was felt to hear Col. Barringer. He had been the subject of much illiberal and unjust animadversion, on account of the course he felt it his duty to pursue, in regard to the ensuing presidential election. He enchained a mixed audience of Know Nothings, Old Line Whigs and Democrats, for about two hours and a half, in one of the most able, dignified and convincing speeches, that it has ever been my good fortune to hear. He exposed in the most masterly manner the absurdity and effrontery of accusing him of deserting his old party, because he would not join a party which boasted of having risen upon the ruins and corruptions, and in spite of the opposition, of his old party. He could not join a party, which tore down the old whig banner, under which he had so often led its votaries on to victory, and trailed it in the dust. As much as he loved it, he could not follow it when it was dragged into the *culvert*. He could not join in their hideous *orgies* over the murdered body of his first love. Mr. Fillmore was not the candidate of the whig party, but of this new party which boasted of having risen upon its *ruins*. He would not join a party which violated the spirit of the Constitution, by proscribing persons on account of their religious opinion. He tore the mask from Samivil, and exposed him in all his hideous deformities. Mr. Barringer showed that the Know Nothing party at the North was completely abolitionised, and dealt some pretty heavy blows on Southern *dough faces* who are *willing to unite with any* PARTY, *whatever may be their opinions on the subject of slavery, in order to defeat the Democratic party*. He showed that the Democratic party is the only national party, and called all Southern men to unite on Mr. Buchanan, as he was the only candidate, who stood any chance to defeat Fremont. Mr. Barringer created a very decided impresssion on both Whigs and Know Nothings who heard him, and whether they changed or not, some of them were convinced of the error of their ways.

I am sorry that space will not allow me to notice Mr. Craige's speech. But to say he made a speech is sufficient. For he never makes a speech that does not tell. There is no man in the State who understands the issues now before the country better than Mr. Craige. And there is no man of my knowledge who can equal him in enforcing his views by sound argument and practical illustration. He is so emphatically *one of the people*, and understands their feelings and modes of thinking so well that he can always make himself thoroughly understood and appreciated by them, without at all descending from the dignity of debate. There is no man in this part of the State, who can engage the attention of the masses in such a degree as Mr. Craige.

The K. N.'s were seized with a panic, and as soon as the democratic meeting adjourned, *they* called a meeting, in order to try to counteract the impression that had been produced. I did not attend, but understand that a good many vials of wrath were poured upon the devoted head of Mr. Barringer, for daring to act and think for himself. The thing, taken all together, was in exceedingly bad taste, and I have no doubt disgusted many persons of both parties.

A LOOKER ON.

ELECTION IN NEBRASKA TERRITORY.—Gov. Izard, of Nebraska, in pursuance of an act of the Territorial Assembly, has issued a proclamation for an election to be held in the several counties in that territory on the 1st Tuesday in November, for thirteen members of the Council, thirty-five members of the House of Representatives, and three County Commissioners for each county.

BRUTAL MURDER.

The most brutal, unfeeling murder we ever heard of, was perpetrated in the Western part of this county, on Saturday evening last. A young woman by the name of Martha Pinnix, daughter of John Pinnix, started on that afternoon, to go from one neighbor's house to another; but not arriving, her friends and neighbors, becoming alarmed, made diligent search from Saturday night till Monday morning, when her dead body was found in a thicket in the woods, having been shot thro' the head with a shot gun, and her throat horribly cut. She had evidently been enticed into the woods by some devilish fiend in human shape, and then brutally murdered.

We refrain, at present, from prudential considerations, from publishing the names of any suspected of this foul deed, or to give currency to the many rumors connected with the matter. The girl and her parents were highly respectable. This shocking affair has created the most intense excitement throughout the neighborhood.—*Greensboro Patriot, Oct. 24.*

A WITTY REPORT.—On the day of the Baptism of the imperial infant in Paris a number of ladies were standing behind the ranks of the National Guard, near the railing of the Park of the *Caroussel*, in the line of the procession to the church of *Notre Dame*, when the Guards getting tired of the long delay, lit their cigars, and soon the whole line was in a smoke. Some of the ladies began to complain of the smoke. And old soldier turning round, said with a smile. "Then they don't smoke in your regiment!" A charming little Parrisienne wittily replied: "In our regiment? Sometimes; but never *in my company*.

The following article from the New Orleans Delta, though containing some matters open to controversy, is, for its bold and manly tone, and for the great social questions which it lays hold of deserving of consideration.

SLAVERY ESSENTIAL TO REPUBLICANISM.

Slavery is national and not sectional. It was coeval with the Union, and existed of law as well as fact in the colonial days which preceedep the revolution. It was introduced originally with the sanction and through the exertion of the mother country, was received into all the colonies, and was an institution in every State at the period of the formation of the present Constitution. Not only this, every one of the original thirteen States solemnly recognised it, as an object of national importance and having a national existence, by ratifying the Constitution which covered it by an express guarantee in favor of the slave-holder.

Such briefly are the true origin and political nature of an institution, now territorially peculiar to the South, which is denounced and assailed as sectional by one-half of the Union, and is declared to be hostile to the principles on which the Constitution is funded, a blot upon the national escutchon and a sin before God and man. But it is not with the rampantcy of foaming fanaticism or the shallow sophistries of hypocritical philanthropy, we have here to do.

We have a proposition to lay down that may appear startling to many because it is new, but will have weight and consideration with the thinking, in as much as it is based on both philosophy and experience. We, therefore, declare that slavery is not only national, of origin and of right, but it is essential to republican nationality. But for slavery republicanism would have long since become a tale in these United States. But for the stern and unflinching vindication of the rights of white men by the independent citizens of the slaveholding States, whose power could not intimidate capital buy, or monopody crush, this Confederacy would have long since been merged into a central despotism, as cruel and relentless as any that ever oppressed and impoverished a people The Bank monopoly on the one hand, and the Manufacturing monopody on the other, combining with the large monarchical element which, it is useless to deny, has always existed in the country, would have been able to effect this, but for the steady, manly opposition of the Southern people, and the masterly exertions of their statesmen to frustrate the designs of that "Holy Alliance" against the rights and liberties of white men. It was in slavery that the conservative element of republicanism was found, to overcome this reactionary movement towards the annihilation of individual dignity and liberty, as well as State sovereignty, and the subjugation of the country to moneyed monopolies and a central power. It is amongst the slaveholding population that republicanism has had its true home and only defence. It is they who have made the Union what it is commercially and politically. It is only they who can hereafter maintain a safe and hohorable Union and enjoy rational liberty.

History is instructive; heed its teachings; they are invariable and unerring. It tells us that a great republic never existed without slavery. It tells us that where partial and defined slavery did not exist of law, that the mass of the working people have been slaves, and worse than slaves. It tells us that wherever universal freedom has nominally existed, poverty, want, and possible famine, and humiliating dependency of the poor upon the rich, have been the price of the painted delusion, and the remedy, invariably the same, revolution and carriage, until nations have been almost drowned in their own blood.

Slavery was an institution in all the ancient republics, but in two we have eminent examples. In Rome, the mightiest in arms, and Athens, the most glorious in art, of all the old republics, slavery prevailed to a greater extent than in any State of the Union In Athens the proportion of slaves to free men was about two to one— in Rome scarcely less; and yet with this institution imbedded in their very hearts, they lived and flourished, century after century, and reached a magnificence and a grandeur of which the history of modern free society affords no example.

Modern free society, as at present organised is radically wrong and rotten. It is self-destroying, and can never exist happily and normally, until it is qualified by the introduction of some principle equivalent in effect to the institution of Southern negro slavery. We do not mean that the whites, or the laboring portion of them, should hold the relation of slaves. Far from it; we would have them liberated from the real bondage, poverty and want to be dependent without the hope of relief; the capital their labor creates, affords them in return no guarantee against want when their labor is no longer demanded. They have the right to labor and pocket their wages, if they can get any; if not, then they have the glorious right to starve at their own expense and on their own responsibility —a privilege which the poor African slave cannot enjoy!

In the Northern States free society has proved a failure. It is rotten to the core. It would have destroyed itself ere this, but that its diseases has had an outward manifestation, and its feverish and desperate energies have been directed in demoniac enmity and warfare against the South Let the demonism which its putrescence has engendered succeed, and society, with its most sacred sanctions and its holiest institutions, will fall before it both in the North and South, and the country must become the seat of howling anarchy or iron depotism.

Negro slavery then is the conservative element of Republicanism, and the firmest basis of society in these United States. This truth the thinking men of the North recognise at this moment. They begin to see that the ruin of the Union and of national republicanism was sounded when bad, or ambitious or bigoted men in the North declared slavery to be sectional and not national, and weak men and selfish politicans in the South, anxious to preserve a Northern connection at any price to the South and the country, bowed to the sentence and only craved for mercy.

Such being the social and political value of slavery its diffusion and extension are of the first importance, and nothing, at the present time, should more nearly interest the wise philanthropist and the patriotic statesman than to devise measures to effect those objects—to restore slavery to its original national character, and make it an object of political solicitude. We cannot avoid looking with jealousy and suspicion upon any political combination in the South which does not flatly commit itself to these views albeit no less a personage than Mr. Breckinridge of Kentucky, gave his solemn sanction to their negation.

We have heretofore pointed to the measure of negro exemption as one highly favorable to the objects just named, to wit: the diffusion also extension of slavery and the consequent consolidation, of the slave-owning interest. One other measure we are in favor of, though we fear its announcement may throw some of the "ancient forgie men" into almost epileptic consternation.

Nevertheless, we shall announce it, and hare declare that we not only desire to make Territories, now free, slave Territories, and to acquire new territory into which to extend slavery—such as Cuba, North-Eastern Mexico, &c.—but we would re-open the African slave trade, that every white man might have a chance to make himself owner of one or more negroes, and go with them and his household goods wherever opportunity beckoned to enterprise. But the North would never consent so this; they would dissolve the Union rather than grant it, say the croaking impracticables. Gentlemen you do not know the North, oracular as you look when dubiously shaking your heads. It would not oppose and more bitterly a large demand like this, boldly made, than the smallest one faintly and politely urged. Try it. There is nothing to lose by the experiment. At all events, if the attempt to re-open this trade should fail, it would give one more proof, of how injurious our connection with the North was become to us, and would indicate one more signal advantage which a Southern Confederacy would have over the present heterogeneous association called the Union.

From the Raleigh Standard.

DEMOCRATIC ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of this Association took place on Saturday evening last, at the Court House in Raleigh, Q. Busbee, Esq., in the Chair.

The Chairman in opening the proceedings stated that the object of the meeting was not so much to furnish anything new on the great issues of the day, as to exchange congratulations with the mass of the people on the glorious results of the late elections in Pennsylvania and other Northern and North-western States. He concluded by calling upon W. W. Holden, Esq., to give the particulars. Mr. Holden spoke of the efforts of the invincible Democracy in the States of Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Ohio, and announced the gratifying fact, that the next House of Representatives would show a decided Democratic majority. Mr. Holden closed by introducing R. P. Waring Esq., Democratic Elector for the Seventh District who was received with lively demonstrations of applause. Mr. Waring spoke of the results of the late elections as an indication that the Union would be preserved. The Democracy had always acted upon and looked up to the Constitution, and in this might be discovered the secret of their success. He discussed the slavery question at some length, and finally stated that how much soever the opposition might try to conceal it, at the South, the real issue was, whether the Missovri line should be restored or not. He went on to show that the principle involved in the repeal of that line was the same as the one advocated by Millard Fillmore. Mr. Dixon and other leading Whigs in the advocacy of the Washington Territorial bill Mr Waring paid his compliments to Messrs. Reade, Miller and Badger, and pointed to their former courses—particularly to the letters of some of them to the Kerr dinner of 1854 in which they unequivocally endorsed the very bill they now denounce.

He ably defended President Pierce and his Cabinet against the charge of being the cause of the disturbances in Kansas and ridiculed the pretensions of Messrs. Graham, Badger, and Bryan to the character of old line Whigs, after the course of those gentlemen in the late Know Nothing crusade against the Democracy. He called upon the Democracy to look to the true state of affairs and not be led astray by political *ignus fatui*. The *West* was fully aroused, and let but the East do her duty and North Carolina would give old Buck 20,000 majority.

On motion, the thanks of the meeting were tendered to Mr. Waring for his able and patriotic speech, after which the meeting adjourned.

Q. BUSBEE, President.
W. H. LAUGHTER, Secretary.

FLORIDA ELECTION COMPLETE.

MOBILE, Oct. 16.—The returns from the Florida election are now complete. Perry, Democrat, is elected Governor by 400 majority, and Hawkins, Democrat, to Congress by 800 majority.

GRAND EXHIBITION.

THE BEARDED LADY SIAMESE Twins, and a host of other Distinguished individuals, can be seen at ROBARDS' HOTEL, for a short time only. Admission free.

Salisbury, Oct. 21, 1856. 16-3m

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LETTER FROM HON. THOMAS L. CLINGMAN.

FROM THE WESTERN DEMOCRAT.

The following letter from the Hon. Thos. L. Clingman has been handed to us for publication by the gentlemen to whom it is addressed. We lay it before our readers with pleasure, coming as it does from a man who has allowed the rights of the South and her interests to occupy the most prominent place in his affections. Our section has never had a more zealous supporter of southern equality nor an abler advocate than Thos. L. Clingman.—Recent results prove that there will be no necessity for action at present in regard to the matter under consideration, for we consider Mr. Buchanan's election a fixed fact, and the union of the States and an acknowledgment of the rights of all portions of the country thus secured. If all southern men had spoken in as plain terms to the North as Mr. C. has done, public sentiment there would long ago have been corrected. But we see indications that the sober second thought is now at work, and for producing it southern as well as northern national democrats are entitled to the credit.

Our friends in this section will be gratified to know that Mr. Clingman contemplates addressing them at Charlotte on Thursday the 13th of November.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Oct. 10. 1856.

GENTLEMEN: When I was last in your town I stated to you and your friends that though I might not be able to accept an invitation to meet the citizens of your county before the Presidential election, yet I would certainly endeavor to do so after that event, provided Fremont should carry a majority of the votes. Though I do not regard that contingency as probable, it is still the part of wisdom to be prepared for it. I now write to you, therefore, to say, that if all things suit, I will be with you on Thursday, the 13th of November. That is as early a day probably as could be selected after the result is known, and preparation made, and still would precede, by a few days, the assembling of our Legislature.

Should the black republicans prevail, there is no spot of ground I would so soon stand on as is that town where the first Declaration of Independence was made, and in that county which Lord Cornwallis (a man well qualified to express a correct opinion) pronounced "the most rebellious county in America."

Our ancestors had far greater difficulties to encounter than we are now compelled to meet. The Southern States have a population four times as great as all the colonies then had, while the best part of the North, I mean the men of courage and honor, acknowledge the justice of our cause, and are with us in feeling. Instead of having to make governments *de novo*, we have organised State Sovereignties to act at once. I hold, however, that the condition of things which may possibly occur would not only justify the action of any single State, but even authorize individual resistance; for any *free white American* might well refuse to be so degraded as to become the *slave of the negro worshipping abolitionists.*

Our forefathers made that revolution to maintain their equality as men, and communities likewise. They resisted the payment of a paltry tea tax, because its imposition was an assertion of the right of the British government to rule them. That government was controlled by a body of manly, high-toned men; and yet our ancestors refused to accept even them for masters. But the leaders among our enemies are, to my certain knowledge, the meanest and most contemptible creatures upon earth, excepting *only those in the South* that are willing to be governed by them.

A few venal presses that hope to fatten on the spoils of a government as corrupt as Fremont would establish, and a few traitors to their section and race, would attempt to produce a diversion in favor of our enemies, but they might receive *swift attention* from our Committees of Vigilance, until the State governments could take the necessary steps to insure tranquility. A proper feeling is already pervading the masses of the South. The idea thrown out in some quarters, however, that we should manifest our resistance only by refusing to hold office under the new administration, is an absurdity. We should thereby not only deprive ourselves of the benefit of a government which we are taxed to support, but we should assume the contemptible attitude of the Asiatic, who unresistingly, and in sullen silence, submits to oppression and torture.

Equally preposterous is the idea referred to in the North, that we are threntening to *revolt* against the government. Those that have stood by the Constitution are entitled to hold the organization of the government.

It was decided by the Parliament that James the Second, by violating the Constitution, had abdicated the government, and left the throne vacant. So those States who refuse to obey the Constitution, are to be held as having gone out of the Union. Let Massachusetts, New York and others stay out of it, and at the same time lose the use of Southern freights for their Ships, and Southern purchasers for their manufactures and imports. When their intercourse with us is placed on the footing common between foreign and hostile governments, if they do not find sufficient consolation in the idea that they are freed in their consciences from all responsibility for the sin and turpitude of Southern slavery, then let them, by force of arms, get back into the Union *if they can.*

With respect to those persons who are for resistance, but who say that we ought to wait for an *overt act*, and in the mean time allow our enemies to take possession of the government, and obtain the control of the Army, Navy and Treasury, they manifest the height of fatuity. When an enemy after an open declaration of war, and breathing nothing but threats and denunciation, marches on us with arms displayed and banners flying, is it the part of wisdom to allow him to take possession of the country, and wait to see if he will do us an injury?

I am confident that at the proper time a line of policy and action can be indicated, which without any real sacrifice, will protect the South and its institutions, both social and political. At present it is only necessary for every true man to hold himself ready to act, should the emergency occur. Our enemies are only entitled to know that we will submit to their denomination when they have conquered us in battle and slain our fighting men. Should the necessity orise, make your arrangements, and I will, under the favor of Providence, meet you at that time.

Very truly, Yours, &c.,
T. L. CLINGMAN.

To Messrs. Wm. Phifer, R. P. Waring, David Parks, and others, Charlotte. N. C.

We learn from the Asheville News, that the Hon. T. L. Clingman, and W. W. Avery, Marcus Erwin, and David Coleman, Esquires, have appointments to address the people of the mountain District, extending to the day of the election; and that they have been in the field for a week or two past, exerting themselves in the cause.

The people of Western North-Carolina will be fully aroused by the day of the election. We were assured by Mr Waring, the elector for the Seventh District, who was here recently on a visit, that the Democracy of his District would gloriously sustain themselves in this election; and from the ardor and ability with which he, and Messrs. Settle and Avery are prosecuting the campaign, we feel sure that the majority for Mr. Buchanan will be larger in their Districts than Gov. Bragg's.

What say our friends in the middle and Eastern Counties? Shall we permit the West to outdo us in this noble work? We have the votes—let us see to it that they are brought out. It will not do to sit down and conclude that all is well—we must exert ourselves, if we would have a large majority. Look North, and see what our friends there are suffering for our sakes See how they meet and overwhelm our enemies—see how they fight our battles—see how, amid obloquy, and misrepresentation, and abuse, and against the very prejudices and sympathies of the masses there, they are sustaining our rights as a slaveholding people under a common Constitution. Is there nothing in this to move us, to rouse us, to incite us to action? Let us show them, by an immense majority for James Buchanan, that we prize their friendship—that we appreciate their self-sacrificing devotion to the the Constitution—that we are grateful to them for the efforts they are making in our behalf.—And let us show to the black Republicans, by an immense majority for James Buchanan, that on this question of the Constitutional rights of South, *we are indeed one people*; let us warn them, by such majority, that we know our rights and that we are determined to maintain them.—"*The Union of the South for the Union.*" And let us show, by our votes, *that this union still exists*—not in declarations, not in mere words, not on paper merely, but that it is the solemn and final stand of a whole people, who, though they love the Union of the States, will never, on any account nor for any consideration, submit to insult, to outrage, or dishonor. *That Southern man who insists most strenuously on the Constitutional rights of his section, is the best friend of the Union.* Let us so insist, and so vote. Let the Democracy not only of the Western, but of the middle and Eastern Counties *turn out in their strength*, and give James Buchanan at least TWENTY THOUSAND MAJORITY. They can, if they will. N. C. Standard.

SLAVERY IN NICARAGUA.—President Walker, of Nicaragua, has issued a decree declaring null and void all acts and decrees of the Federal Constituent Assembly, as well as of the Federal Congress, adopted previous to 1838. Among the decrees thus repealed is an act of the Federal Constituent Assembly of the 17th of April, 1824, abolishing slavery in Central America.—The repeal of the statute revives the original law, and therefore the right to hold slaves is acknowledged by the Government of Nicaragua.

It is reported that several slavers are fitting out, in New York, in consequence of the above decree.

It is said that Col. Albert Pike, of Arkansas, recently gained a suit at law for which he gets the small fee of $160,000. The case was on a prosecuting claim to the value of $320,000, which he has been prosecuting for several years, upon an agreement that if he gained the suit he would be entitled to one half, if not, nothing. The suit was lately decided by the United States Supreme Court at Washington in favor of his client.

☞The Democratic majority in Pennsylvania for State officers is from four to seven thousand. The Legislature will stand eleven Democratic majority on joint ballot.

The Democratic majority in Indiana is about seven thousand, with six of the eleven members of Congress.

In Ohio the Democrats have elected eight, and the blacks eleven members of Congress.—The black majority in the popular vote, is fifteen thousand—showing an immense Democratic gain.

Not long since a certain Quack was addressed by one of his patients as follows: "Doctor, how is it that when we eat and drink, the meat is separated from the drink?" "Why, I'll tell you," replied the Quack, "in the neck there are two pipes, one of them is to receive meat, the other drink; at the top of these pipes is a lid or clapper, and when we eat, this clapper shuts up the drink pipe, and when we drink, it turns back upon the meat pipe." "But Doctor," says the patient, "it seems to me that clapper must play d—d sharp when we eat pudding and milk?"

Somebody describing the absurd appearance of a man dancing the polka, says "he looks as though he had a hole in his pocket and was trying to shake a shilling down the leg of his trowsers."

☞Col. Wheeler, the American Minister at Nicaragua, was ill of apoplexy at Grenada when the Tennessee left.

MARRIED.

At Mt. Mourne, on the 15th inst., by the Rev. Stephen Frontis, Dr. G. S. J. HOUSTON to Miss N. E. REID, daughter of the late Rufus Reid.

In Randolph county, on the 7th inst., Rev. R. G. BARRETT, of Salisbury, and Miss P. E ROBBINS, of Randolph.

In this county by John C. Miller, Esq., Mr SAMUEL MOORE to Miss ALEY DENT, daughter of Wilfert Dent.

At Mount Pleasant, on the 19th inst., by N. Lefler, Esq. Mr. MARTIN W. DRY to Miss NANCY SPIGHT. On the 23d, by the same, Mr. PETER BLACKWELDER to Mrs. MARY A. FURR. On the same day, by the same, Mr. JOHN C. FINK and Miss ISABELLA CAUBLE, all of Cabarrus, and for BUCHANAN and the Union.

In this county, Oct. 22nd, by Rev Samuel Rothrock, Mr. MICHAEL GOODMAN and Miss SARAH A., daughter of the late Rev. Hr Graeber.

Also in this county, Oct. 23d, by the same, Mr. JACOB PROBST and Miss REBECCA SHAVER.

In this county, the same day, by the same, Mr MONROE TROUTMAN and Miss MARGARET A, daughter of the late Peter Lentz.

JEFFERS HAS COME.

JEFFERS the celebrated *Ambrotype* and *Daguerian Artist* from CHARLESTON, S. C., having closed his Gallery, during the sickly season, respectfully informs the Citizens of Salisbury and Vicinity, that he has taken rooms at

ROBARDS HOTEL,

where he is prepared to take

AMBROTYPE

AND

Daguerrean

LIKENESSES

in the highest style of the Art.

Having been Constantly engaged in the business for the *past ten years*, and being well posted in all the *new* improvements in the art. He does not hesitate in saying that he can produce Likenesses superior to any *ever taken* in this place.

Ladies and Gentlemen are respectfully invited to call and examine his specimens and judge for themselves.

N. B. An early call will be necessary as I will remain in this place for two weeks only.

G. A. JEFFERS.
Artist.

Salisbury, Oct. 21, 1856. tf-19.

WANTED.

A SITUATION by a firstrate ENGINEER. He is also a good MOULDER. Can fit up an engine or any other kind of machinery.

Address WILLIAM T. ADAMS,
Salisbury, N. C.

Oct. 28, 1856. 5t20 pd

THEY NEVER FADE.

JEFFERS AMBROTYPES are put up with two glasses *Hermetically Sealed*, and are warranted never to fade or spot.

Rooms at ROBARDS' HOTEL, for a short time only.

Salisbury, Oct. 21, 1856. tf—19

Notice.

THE General annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Yadkin Navigation Company will be held at Mocksville on the second Saturday (the 8th day,) of November, next.

JNO. A. BOYDEN, Pres't.

Salisbury, Oct. 25 1856. 2t20

$100 REWARD!!!

THE SUBSCRIBER offer the above reward to any person who can produce an Ambrotype taken in this County superior to his.

G. A. JEFFERS.
Artist.

Salisbury, Oct. 21, 1856. tf-19.

The North Carolina FOUNDRY,

And Agricultural Machine Works,

OF

BOYDEN, LEMLY, & CO.

At Salisbury, N. C., are completed, and ready for orders.

It is the intention of the proprietors to offer inducements to Southern Planters, Manufacturers and others, not to be met with elsewhere.

The demand for heavy, medium, light and fancy castings, for farmers, shall be promptly supplied at our works. In order, therefore, to secure public confidence, and support, it is regarded proper to say that the manufacturing facilities of this establishment are not equaled by any of a similar character South of Maryland.—The buildings are spacious and commodious, and the Machinery is well adapted to our business. It is therefore confidently asserted, having the aids of the most competent and experienced workmen, that every article manufactured by us shall challenge successful competition.—Rail Road Contractors, Carriage makers, Carpenters, Stone masons, Plasterers, House keepers, and all others requiring a machine with strength, durability and beauty combined, and that can be made of wood, iron, brass, steel, silver plate, or all or either of them, are solicited to give us an opportunity to fill their orders.

BOYDEN, LEMLY & CO.

Oct. 28, 1856, 3m 20

WANTED,

IMMEDIATELY, seventy-five cords of dry Pine Wood, delivered at my Brick Yark, near this place. The highest cash price will be paid, H. L. ROBARDS.

Salisbury, Oct. 21, 1856. tf-19

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the next Legislature of this State to incorporate the Town of Albemarle in the County of Stanly.

Oct. 7th 1856. tf—17

Salt! Salt!

500 Sack Liverpool Salt just received and for sale low.

MILLS, MOOSE & Co.

Sept. 1856. 1t-tf

The Grand Opening

AT THE

American Clothing Store,

ADJOINING THE MANSION HOTEL, SALISBURY, N. C.

THE UNDERSIGNED BEG LEAVE TO INFORM THEIR FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC THAT THEIR ASSORTMENT OF

READY-MDE CLOTHING, HATS,

CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES, TRUNKS, VALISES, AND GENTLEMEN'S

Furnishing Goods,

Which they have already received, and are still opening, will comprise the latest styles and consist of the largest variety ever exhibited in the town of Salisbury.

As an enumeration of the articles would not suffice to give the faintest idea of the contents of their Store; they request one and all to give them a personal call and judge for themselves.

Oct. 14. 1t—3m. F. M. BAUM & CO.

COMMERCIAL.

SALISBURY MARKET.

SALISBURY, Oct. 28.

BACON—11 a 12½; ready sales. Lard 12½ a 15. Flour $5 a 5.75. Wheat $1 a 1.12½ declining. Corn no demand. Butter 15 cts.—Chickens $1,25 per doz. Flaxseed $1 per bushel. Beeswax 25 cts

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Corrected Weekly by CUMMING & STYRON.—COMMISSION MERCHANTS

WILMINGTON, Oct. 25, 1856.

BACON—Hog round, 12½.
LARD, N C 12½ a 13.
BUTTER,— 20 a26.
CORN,—58.
CORN MEAL,—per bu. 70 a 75.
COTTON, 8½ a 10
FLOUR,—Family, 7¾; Superfine, 7; Fine, 6½.
OATS,—40 a 45.

NORFOLK MARKET

REPORTED WEEKLY BY ROWLAND & BROTHERS *Extensive Dealers in Flour, &c.*

NORFOLK, VA., Oct. 25 1856.

BACON.—Hams, 13 a 16½, Hog round a 14.
LARD.—No. 1 & 2, 14 a 15.
CORN.—Mixed, 62½, White, &; Yellow, 65.
BEANS.—White, scarce, $1.50 a $1.75.
FLAXSEED.—Dull, $190. a 2.00.
PEAS.—Black eye, 105 a 110.
COTTON.—10 a 10¼.
FLOUR.—Fine $6¾; 7 Superfine, $7 25 a Extra, $ 25 a 000; Family, 9.
SALT.—Liverpool fine, 1.75. Ground Alum 1 20.
SUGARS.—Refined, 12½c. Crushed, 14½c.
DRIED APPLES.—(Bush. of 28 lbs.) 75 a 00.
DO PEACHES.—(Pealed per bush. 40 lbs.) $2 a $2¼.
HAY.—Cargo, 80 a 90 cts.

NOTICE!

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made at the next session of the General Assembly of North Barolina for the Charter of a Bank to be located in the town of Salisbury.

MANY CITIZENS.

Oct. 7, 1856. 18 tf

LARGE SALE OF

Valuable Negroes.

ON MONDAY, THE SECOND DAY OF December next, the subscriber will offer for sale, at the Town of Halifax, North-Carolina, from

200 TO 300 VALUABLE NEGROES.

consisting of Field Hands and Mechanics, with their Families.

The said Negroes have been reared on the low-grounds of the Roanoke, and will be offered for sale in Families. The place of sale on the line of the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad, over which two passenger trains pass each way daily.

The sale will be for Cash, but upon satisfactory security time will readily be given to make pecuniary arrangements.

Letters addressed to the subscriber at Raleigh will receive prompt attention.

T. P. DEVEREUX.

Raleigh, Sept. 23. 1856 5w 15.

BROWN & COFFIN,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Staple and Fancy Dry GOODS,

SALISBURY, N. C., No. 3 GRANITE BUILDING.

A stock, selected with especial care in the Northern cities by one of the firm, which they are prepared to sell at their usual low prices, and would respectfully solicit an examination of their Goods before purchasing elsewhere.—Among their stock will be found a large assortment of

FANCY DRESS GOODS, HOSIERY AND GLOVES, BONNETS AND RIBBONS, CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS, BLACK AND FANCY SILKS, ALPACHAS AND MERINES, DE LAINES AND GINGHAMS, CRAPES AND WOOLEN SHAWLS, WHITE GOODS AND EMBROIDBRIES, FRENCH, AND ENGLISH PRINTS, HATS AND CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES, SERVANTS' WEAR, READY MADE CLOTHING, LARGE STOCK CARPETING, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS, TRUNKS, VALISES AND CARPET BAGS, BLEACHED AND BROWN GOODS OF ALL KINDS.

It is our intention to keep constantly on hand a large stock of Dry Goods of all kinds, and we are determined to make it to the interest of cash and prompt-paying customers to give us their patronage; and we earnestly solicit a call when you visit our town.

P. S.—All Orders shall have the prompt attention of one of the Firm.

Oct. 7, 186. 6w—17.

THE LIVER PILLS.

☞ The Liver Pills of Dr. M'Lane were first used by him exclusively in his own practice. So efficacious were they in all cases of Liver Complaint that they became famous, and attracting the attention of the medical faculty, passed into general use. They met with great certainty and regularity; the patient almost immediately feels the dispersion of his disease, and is gradually restored to health. With some the effect is almost miraculous, frequently experiencing immediate relief, after having for months resorted to drugs and medicines of another description in vain. Diseases of the Liver are very common in this country, and are often frightful in character. Those who experience any of the premonitory symtoms of this dangerous and complicated disease, should at once procure a box of Dr. M'Lane's Pills, prepared by Fleming Bros. of Pittsburgh, and perhaps, thereby, be saved.

☞ Purchasers will be careful to ask for DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS, manufactured by FLEMING BROS. of PITTSBURGH, PA. There are other Pill purporting to be Liver Pills, now before the public. Dr. M'Lane's genuine Liver Pills, also his celebrated Vermifuge, can now be had at all respectable drug stores. *None genuine without the signature*

[19] FLEMING BROS.

A CARD.

The subscriber takes this method of informing the members elect to the House of Commons that he expects to be a candidate before them for the office of Chief Clerk.

R. DON WILSON.

Burnsville, Aug. 28th, 1856.

SALISBURY

Classica School.

THE UNDERSIGNED has opened a Classical School in the town of Salisbury for the purpose of preparing young men for College or any of the learned professions. Pupils will be prepared to enter any class in the University or in any of our Colleges which they may desire. The scholastic year will consist of one session of ten months commencing on the 1st of October and ending in July with a vacation of one week at Christmas.

TERMS—per session of ten months.

Primary English Branches,	$20 00
Higher do do and Mathematics	$30 00
Classics and Mathematics,	$50 00
Contingent fund,	$1 00

One third of the tuition will be required in advance, one third on the 1st of March, and the remainder at the close of the session. *No* deduction except in cases of protracted sickness.

REFERENCES.

President and Faculty of the University; Rev. Drury Lacy D. D. President of Davidson College; Hon. John M. Morehead, Hon. John M. Dick Greensboro'; Rev. A. Baker, Hon. Burton Craige, John J. Shaver, Esq, A. Henderson, Esq., Jas. E. Kerr, Esq., Salisbury.

JNO. B. GRETTER A. B.

Salisbury, Oct. 7, 1856. 2m.—17.

SALESMAN Wanted.

THE subscriber is desirous of employing a good salesman to attend his store in Salisbury, one of experience can receive employment by making immedia e application to

E. MYERS.

TO DAGUERREOTYPISTS.

A HANDSOME ROOM, with side and skylight combined, can be found at the Rowan House, kept by H. L. ROBARDS.

NORTH CAROLINA, ROWAN COUNTY. } *IN EQUITY.*

George A. Locke and J. D. Johnston, administrators of Anderson, dec'd., George A. Locke and wife Sarah F., Virginia L. Coffman, and Margaret C. Coffman by their guardian, John H. Coffman, and M. Laura Locke, Bettie Locke and Mollie Locke by their next friend George A. Locke,

against

Richmond Nail and wife Elizabeth L., John Dicky Nail, Bettie Nail, Emma A. Nail, Margaret Y. Irvin, Mortimer Kincaid and wife Sarah E., Harriet A. Irvin, Margaret L. Irvin, and Ann E Irvin—

ORIGINAL BILL

For the sale of the lands descended from the testatrix for the payment of legacies and partition, and for the settlement of the estate of said testatrix.

In the above case, it appearing by the affidavit of plaintiffs that the defendants, Richmond Nail and wife Elizabeth L., John Dicky Nail, Bettie Nail and Emma A. Nail are not inhabitants of this State. It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Republican Banner, for six weeks, published in Salisbury, for the said absent parties to appear at the next Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Rowan at the Court house in Salisbury on the 13th Monday after the 4th Monday in August last and plead, answer or demur to plaintiff's bill or the same will be taken pro confesso.

Witness, L Blackmer C. M. E., at office this 4th day of October, A. D. 1856.

L. BLACKMER, C. M. E.

17-6w [Pr. adv. $6.]

OYSTERS.

SEE the Proprietor of the ROWAN HOUSE, and make arrangements to have your family supplied with the richest, freshest and largest Oysters of the season—direct from Norfolk, in less than 24 hours—in nice kegs, (sizes to suit purchasers.) By engaging, you can get them at $1.12½ per keg, containing each half gallon; or $12 per dozen.

ELECTION:
Tuesday, November 4th

National Democratic Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT:
JAMES BUCHANAN
OF PENNSYLVANIA.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT:
JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE
OF KENTUCKY.

ELECTORS:
FOR THE STATE AT LARGE.
H. M. SHAW, of Currituck
SAMUEL P. HILL, of Caswell.

DISTRICTS:
1st. WM. F. MARTIN, of Pasquotank,
2nd WM. J. BLOW, of Pitt.
3d. M. B. SMITH, of New Hanover.
4th. GASTON H. WILDER, of Wake,
5th. S. E. WILLIAMS, of Alamance,
6th. THOS. SETTLE, Jr., of Rockingham,
7th. R. P. WARING, of Mecklenburg.
8th. W. W. AVERY, of Burke.

National Democratic Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT,
James Buchanan,
OF PENNSYLVANIA.

For Vice President,
John C. Breckinridge,
OF KENTUCKY.

ELECTORS:
For the State at Large,
HENRY M. SHAW,
SAMUEL P. HILL.
For Districts,

1st District,	Wm. F. Martin,	
2d	"	William J. Blow,
3d	"	M. B. Smith,
4th	"	Gaston H. Wilder,
5th	"	S. E. Williams,
6th	"	Thomas Settle, Jr.
7th	"	R. P. Waring,
8th	"	W. W. Avery.

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2d		W. J. Blow,
3d		M. B. Smith,
4th		Gaston H. Wilder,
5th		S. E. Williams,
6th		Thomas Settle, jr.,
7th		R. P. Waring,
8th		W. W. Avery.

Administrator's Sale.

WILL be sold at the late residence of Solomon Hall, dec'd, on

TUESDAY, the 11th November next,

A Quantity of Corn, Two good Waggons, one good Mule, Seven head of Horses, Fifteen or Twenty Fine Milch Cows, Household and Kitchen Furniture, and other articles too tedious to mention.

At the same time and place will be HIRED for TWELVE MONTHS, upwards of

NINETY NEGROES

Terms of sale made known on the day of sale.

BURTON CRAIGE,
JOS. W. HALL,
Admr's Pendente Lite.

October 7th, 1856. 18-3t.

J. F. ANDERSON. W. D. REYNOLDS

Anderson & Reynods,
Grocers
AND
Commission Merchants,

No. 10, ROANOKE SQUARE,
NORFOLK, VA.

KEEP always on hand a full assortment of GROCERIES, and give active attention to sales of FLOUR and PRODUCE generally, avoiding unnecessary charges, and making prompt returns.

February 26, 1856 37—1y.

Thunder & Lightning,

DISUNION AND CIVIL WAR,
PESTILENCE, PATENT MEDICINES,
FAMINE &c., &c.,

ARE evils and calamities that should be guarded against. BAKER & OWEN beg leave to inform the public generally and private individuals particularly, that they are ready, willing and able to protect them from one at least of the above (Lightning,) by putting up to their buildings, their Patent Isolated Lightning Conductors, at prices lower than than it has ever been done at in this part of the country. Address your orders to BAKER & OWEN, Salisbury, N. C

July 15th, 1856. 5-t

Rowan Factory.

"Tribute to whom tribute is due;" if to the North, pay it—if not encourage home manufactures—

THE Subscribers have put the ROWAN FACTORY (located in Salisbury,) in successful operation, and are making superior Sheetings and Yarns, which they offer on reasonable terms. We are determined to produce goods equal to the best made in the State, and will spare no effort to give satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage.

In a few weeks we shall be prepared to fill orders for Sheetings and heavy goods—Cotton Batts kept on hand and for sale.

The grist Mills are also in operation and Corn will be ground for toll as promptly as possible.

MORNING & MEADER,
Salisbury, June 17th 1856. tf.—1.

Valuable Land
For Sale.

I WILL sell, privately, all my lands in the county of Davie, lying on Hunting Creek, and containing

800 ACRES.

To those wanting choice Hunting Creek bottom land, I will offer great inducements as I am determined to sell. I will give a credit of from ONE to FIVE YEARS on the purchase money.

I will also sell all of my STOCK, CROP, *Farming Tools, and Grain,*

18 *shares in the Central Railroad,*

provided I sell my land. I will sell a lot of *ORN and FIVE HEAD of HORSES,* whether I sell the land or not.

GEORGE WILLSON.

I will also pay a liberal price for a single white man as a manager until next Fall.

G. WILLSON.

April 22, 1856. 46-tf

L. T. LEVIN,
AUCTIONEER AND GENERAL
Commission Merchant,
FOR THE SALE OF
Real Estate, Stocks, Bonds, Negroes, Cotton, Flour, and all kinds of country Produce.

REFERENCES.

John Caldwell, John A. Crawford, Col. Richard Anderson, Columbia S. C. Dr. Edw'd Sill, Salisbury, N. C. Mordecai & Co., J. H. Wiley & Co., Henry Missroon, Hon. W. F. Colcock, Charleston, S. C. F. L. Golding, Germanton, N. C.

Office, 198 Exchange Row, Columbia, S. C.
August, 19, 1856. 1 y—10

STATE of NORTH CAROLINA.—CATAWBA COUNTY.—F Caldwell, Administrator of Mason Howell decd., vs. Basea Harwell and others. Petition to Sell Land.

It this case it appearing to the Satisfaction of the Court, that Aaron Club and wife Martha are none residents of this State; It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Republican Banner, for the said Aaron Club and wife Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be opened and held at the Court House in Newton, on the 7th Monday after the 4th in August, then and there answer said Petition.

Witness, Geo. Setzer, Clerk of our said Court, at office, in Newton the 3d Monday in July A. D. 1856. GEO. SETZER, C. C. C.

Prs fee. $6. 13-6t.

A New Excitement
AND OUTBREAK!

THE SUBSCRIBER having purchased the Shop, Furniture, &c., of Messrs. Weirman & Price, would announce to the friends of that firm, his own friends, the old patrons of his father and to the public, that he is now receiving from the Northern cities a large, handsome, and varied assortment of

READY MADE CLOTHING.

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, and Gentlemen's furnishing goods, which will be sold very low, or made up to order in the best style of the Art. He will keep in his employ a skillful Cutter, and can therefore warrant good fits His experience in the business justifies him in saying that his stock cannot be surpassed in quality; and the styles are all late and very handsome. His stock of Ready Mades, comprises Hats, Caps, Shirts, Collars, Vests, Handkerchiefs, Coats, Pants,—and every thing required. Call and see.

Orders for work promptly filled.

ALL KINDS of COUNTRY PRODUCE, Flour, Bacon, Lard, Butter, Chickens, Eggs, etc., etc., taken in exchange for work.

JAMES BEARD.
Merchant Tailor.

Salisbury, Sept. 23, 1856. tf—15.

Fall & Winter
Goods.

Salisbury, Oct. 1856

THE SUBSCRIBER BEG LEAVE TO INFORM HIS FRIENDS THAT HE IS NOW RECEIVING

FRESH SUPPLIES

OF FALL AND WINTER

Staple and Fancy
DRY GOODS

AND WILL IN A FEW DAYS, HAVE IN STORE HIS

Entire Stock

Which will comprise the best

Assortment

He has ever had the pleasure to offer.

I deem it unnecessary to enumerate the articles, suffice it to say, I have my usual

stock

which has been selected with more than ordinary care.

All he asks is an examination of his stock before purchasing.

Do not forget to call upon

E. MYERS.
No. 4 Granite Building.

Salisbury, Sept. 30th 1856. tf—16.

McNEELY, MOCK & GAITHER,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
MERCHANS,

ARE now receiving their large and well selected Stock of

FALL AND WINTER
GOODS.

Consisting of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY
GOODS,

A beautiful assortment of Ladies' Cloaks, Merinoes, Mouslin De Lains, Silks, Embroideries, &c.

LARGE STOCK OF
CLOTHING.

Hardware, and Cutlery,
Boots, Shoes, and Sole Leather,
Hats, Caps, and Bonnets,
Blanke's and Kerseys,
Iron, Nails, and Glass,
Groceries, Paints, Oils, &c.
Carriage Trimmings,

And almost every discription of goods to be found in this market.

To all which are most respectfully invite persons purchasing Goods this season.

Salisbury, N. C. Sept. 1856. 15-tf

ROWA HOUSE.

HORACE L. ROBARDS, PROPRIETOR.

SALISBURY, N. C.

THIS House, so quietly situated and so orderly conducted by the indefatigable proprietor has now an established reputation, being one of the best Hotels in the State.

The second enlargement is now nearly completed, making a new addition of twelve elegant rooms, superbly furnished, and in all *twenty-one* rooms added to the House within the last two years by the present proprietor, who returns his thanks to a generous public for the liberal reward of his efforts to please them. The unprecedented increase of his business demands he should bestow on those patrons every exertion which is being made to render them comfortable while sojourning with him.

To the large number of regular boarders (48) who are now at the Rowan House, the most grateful acknowledgments are made for their united assistance in adding to the reputation of the House, and the little trouble required to satisfy them. H. L. ROBARDS, Proprietor.

May 17, 1853. 1—tf.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!
CABINET WARE-ROOMS
On Main Street, Salisbury, N. C

WE, the undersigned, having entered into copartnership for the purpose of carrying on the

CABINET BUSINESS,

in Salisbury would respectfully solicit the attention of the people of the surrounding country, and the public generally, to favor us with a call. Our rooms are opposite the Rowan House, at the old and well known stand of Rowzee & Co., where we have, and keep constantly on hand, a splendid assortment of Furniture, and are constantly manufacturing in in the latest, neatest, and best styles. We are prepared to do all kinds of turning in the wood line at a short notice. All those that want turning done will find it to their intirest to give us a trial. Those wanting anything in our line will please give us a call and hear our prices, we are determined to sell low for cash. We keep constantly on hand Dressing Buteaus, plain do. d., French Bedsteads, Common do. do., Rocking Chairs, Sofas, Dining Tables, Secretaries and Bookcases, Ladies Workstands, Wardrobes, Corner Cupboards, Washstands Candlestands, Patent Shower Baths &c.

Also, a splendid assortment of Coffins constantly kept on hand. Repairing done at a short notice.

WM. WILHELM,
HENRY MOORE.

Salisbury, N. C., Jan. 1, 1856. 39-tf.

GRAY & TANSEY

DEALERS in and manufacturers of MONUMENTS, HEADSTONES, &c., are prepared to furnish, at short notice, all in a style of finish, unequalled in the Southall kinds of work in their line. Call and see us. We warrant satisfaction in all cases.

Salisbury, N. C. May 30, 1856 49-tf

TO THE CITIZENS OF
ROWAN CO., & VICINITY

I WOULD call your attention to my new preparation, known as "BLISS' DYSPEPTIC REMEDY." This medicine is a new and medical compound, and is the result of long practice, extensive observation, and close study of all diseases having their origin in a disordered state of stomach, and adapted to every stage of these classes, from their incipient symptom to those on which they have assumed a Chronic form; and although but yet in its infancy, has gained a notoriety and reputation very seldom attained by any "patent" preparation. This Remedy is no quack nostrum, got up to gull the people, and fleece them out of their money, but a medicine which, together with the treatment prescribed to accompany the taking of the medicine has the sanction of years of successful application in private practice, and *will not fail* to cure the most stubborn cases of Dyspepsia, no matter of how long standing, or how severe it may be, providing the directions are closely followed out. It was not suddenly *hit upon*, nor dreamed of, but is the accretion of facts and experiments collected in the daily rounds of duty as a practicing Physicians and is given to the public in a popular form, in the hope, as in the belief, that it will not fail in giving relief to the sufferer from Dyspepsia, and all other diseases having their origin in the stomach, in any instance when the directions are properly attended to. It has received the highest encomiums from the first physicians throughout the North and South—it has been tried, recommended and certified to by some eminent jurists and statesmen in the country, all of which shall appear in due time. Physicians of large practice are now using it, and relying upon it alone in these diseases in their practice, and recommend it to their friends as worthy of their best confidence.

It is entirely dissimilar to any and every preparation of the kind now before the people. The originator, entertaining views and opinions somewhat at variance with the prescribed notions among medical men generally, as regards the nature of these diseases, has in this preparation brought together medical agents of known utility and worth, in the form of a new combination, making a compound altogether and entirely new, and one that will not fail in effecting a *cure*, if directions are followed and preserved in. The undersigned is well aware that the same encouragement has been given, and the same ironical sounds under and over again, by manufacturers of patent medicines, as regards their different preparations, and as voucher for the curative qualities of this preparation, and for the purpose also of giving additional weight to whatever he may say as regards this new preparation, he would beg to refer to the fact that he is the originator, manufacturer and proprietor of the well known "Jacob's Cordial," the curative properties of which, in Cholera, Dysentery and Diarrhoea, are now being proclaimed by thousands in every section of the country, as being all that he ever said of it.

The undersigned does not profess to be a philanthropist, or that he is unbiassed by considerations of pecuniary profit in placing the remedy before the people, but he *does* know that while he may be realizing a pecuniary profit, fellow-sufferers will realize that which is of more worth to them than all the wealth of India.

Dyspepsia, like Gout, may be said to be a fashionable disease—it more readily than any other, in all of its forms and to a greater extent, finds its victims in the wealthy and aristocratic circles, especially in large cities, and its insidious workings are often the real, though undiscovered cause of the sallow cheek, the dull, heavy eye, and general debility—a condition to either mental or physical effort, which are erroneously attributed to other causes.

Scenes of luxurious excess are not, however, alone the haunts of this destroyer of the health and enjoyment of myriads of mankind. Other conditions of life there are in which it revels over ruined and emaciated forms, and dispirited and despairing hearts. The sedentary labors of the counting-house and the study, not less than the intense excitement and irregularities of busier occupations of mercantile life, are prominent of it, each daily adding to the number of its subjects. But our (that is, the physician and his patients,) subject [illegible] discovered the disease, to [illegible] find it, and to establish and secure the action of the various organs, by use of the proper agencies, and to restore to their natural functions those organs which have been perverted by disease.

I [illegible] may be regarded in the same light as other proprietors of "patents," who recommend their preparation as "sovereign balms" for any and every disease flesh is heir to, I wish to point you to the fact that I shall recommend its trial only in diseases of the Stomach and Digestive Organs, and those other diseases which in my opinion, have their rise and origin in the same organs. And I wish also to point you to the fact that in the short medical essays that I shall give you from week to week, instead of *asserting* merely that "Bliss' Dyspepsia Remedy" will cure such and such diseases, and obliging you to depend on my ipse dixits for the truth of that assertion, as a great majority of those who have gone before me have done, and are doing every day through the columns of newspapers—instead, I say, of doing this, I shall take no little pains, and be to no very small expense in purchasing space in advertising columns, for the purpose not only of recommending the trial of this preparation, but giving you, at the same time, the *cause, true indications of treatment, cure, &c., &c.*; and also my reasons for recommending the trial of the Remedy in each disease treated upon. I not only will say to you that it will cure such and such diseases, but shall, at the same time, tell you *why* and *how* it will effect a cure. I shall do this that I may give you my views as regards the nature and treatment of the different diseases which differ in some respects from those of the medical profession generally.

The most ample proofs of the fact that the remedy has been, and is now, being tested by hundreds and thousands throughout the country, and more than this, I have received the most flattering letters not only from those out of the profession, but those in it, some of whom are the first physicians in this section of the country; and I must confess that so many candid avowals of its true remedical worth from physicians, not only produces no small degree of satisfaction in my mind, but it does, I must confess, surprise me, knowing as I do that medical men generally, instead of receiving, examining, and trying a new remedy, are very apt to rise up simultaneously and systematically in bristling hostility against anything of the kind. That it is a sovereign remedy for the diseases that I shall bring before your notice, I *do* now, for I have tested the preparation for years in my private practice, and know how far and in what disease it may be relied upon.

CHRONIC DIARHŒA,

Also, I shall [illegible] its curative virtues, and shall show that instead of that disease being like the acute form, a disease of the bowels is a disease of the stomach, and that any and every case may be not only relieved, but permanently cured by preserving in the taking of the Remedy. So, also, in

PALPITATION,

Which I shall also in due time treat upon, it is a sovereign remedy in the functional or nervous form of the disease, having its rise and origin in diseased digestive organs. For structural organic disease of the heart, there is *no cure*; this is produced by the functional or nervous form of the disease, and [illegible] latter by disease of the stomach. In the so-called

"LIVER DISEASE,"

(A very vague and unmeaning term, however,) it shows its remedical virtues to a preeminent degree. So, also, in

NERVOUSNESS.

And many other chronic diseases, all having their origin in disease of the digestive organs, (all of which I shall sooner or later treat upon,) the "Remedy" is, of all others, the one in which the most implicit confidence and reliance may be placed, providing it is taken regularly, and persevered in, and all the accompanying directions carried out so far as circumstances may permit.

In using this Remedy, its beneficial effects may be looked for at once. It will begin to relieve, and the patient will know that recovery has commenced within 48 or 72 hours; or, at farthest, by the time he has taken the contents of one package. To those trying the effect of this Remedy, I would propose a *test* that will demonstrate to the patient that he is being benefited.

If it is used in a case of Dyspepsia, where pain or other distressing feelings attend the taking of food upon the stomach, I suggest that the patient, after using the Remedy for three or four days, and following closely the other directions, partake of some articles of food which he had known previously to disagree with him, and he will discover that it no longer produces the disagreeable effect. Sufferers from Dyspepsia, nervous sufferers, and all from disease of the Liver, and from broken, worn out and debilitated constitutions, try one package; follow out closely all the accompanying directions, and prove the truth or falsity of what I have said of the Remedy. I would, however, remark that unless you determine to take the medicine and follow out all directions as given, I prefer you would let it alone entirely, and not buy it—preferring much rather to go without your money than have you take it without deriving benefit. W. W. ELLIS.

No. 363 Broadway New York.

BLISS' DYSPEPTIC REMEDY is put up in packages to the form of powder, with full directions for mixing it in liquid form before taking. Each package contains a sufficient quantity of the powder for a pint of mixture. Retail Price $2.

Great Attraction.

MILLS, MOOSE & CO.,

ARE now receiving their large and well selected stock of

READY MADE
CLOTHING,

which they will sell wholesale or retail at prices to suit the times.

Also a large stock of

Hats, Caps, Boots
AND
SHOES,

just received and for sale low.

Purchasers are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock

September 30.

JAMES HORAH,
WATCH-MAKER AND JEWELER,

SALISBURY, N. C.

One door below R. & A. Murphy's Store,

KEEPS constantly on hand a large assortment of **Watches** and **Jewelry** of all kinds. Clocks, Watches and Jewelry of every description, repaired in the best manner, and on the most reasonable terms.

March 11, 1856. 39—1y

KEITH & FLANNER,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE best FREIGHT TO WILMINGTON PER MAIL TRAIN. We have established a line of [illegible] between this town and Wilmington, to run each week, from Salisbury to Wilmington direct, leave Salisbury on Monday and Thursday—leave Wilmington on Tuesday and Friday. Our agent will accompany the car to receive and deliver freight at all the intermediate stations. The first car will leave Salisbury on Monday, 23d inst.

KEITH & FLANNER.

Wilmington, N. C. June 17, '56. tf-1

Greensboro' papers copy.

Salisbury Planing Mill,
Sash FACTORY
AND
LUMBER YARD.

THE undersigned have now in operation the above Mill and Factory and are prepared to furnish first quality Lumber dressed, or will plane Tongue and Groove Plank furnished by others, and make all kinds Sash Doors, Frames, Blinds and Wood Mouldings of various sizes and Patterns, Scroll Sawing, Turning in Wood or Iron and general Blacksmithing, the undersigned have first rate practical Workmen from Baltimore and can guarantee their work as suitable for first class Houses.

Carpenters, builders and others are respectfully requested to call and examined specimens of the work.

MURDOCH & CAIRNS.

August 8th, 1856 9-6m.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE undersigned offers, at private sale, a most excellent Plantation, lying three and a half miles West of Salisbury, on the Sherrill's Ford road, and about half a mile from the Salisbury and Taylorsville Plank Road, adjoining the lands of Mrs Murphy, W. S. Macay, Mathew Locke and others. This tract contains

344 1-2 Acres;

a large portion of which is well timbered; the remainder is under a high state of cultivation On this tract is a superior

Meadow,

containing about 40 acres; as this land is lying so near Salisbury a handsome profit can be made from the meadow alone. There is also on the premises a good dwelling house, a most excellent barn, and every other convenience attached thereto.

The superior locality of this farm will make it a safe investment to the purchaser. Terms will be made accomodating. Call on the subscriber at the plantation or, address by letter at Salisbury, N. C.

ANN BROWN.

*** Salisbury Herald, Watchman, and Char lotte Democrat, copy till forbid.

July 22, 1856. tf—6.

DENTAL ROOMS,

NOW ready for the reception of Ladies and Gentlemen, on the corner next to Dr. Whitehead's office, where every effort will be used to render it greatly to the advantage of all needing Dental services, to call.

W. F. BASON

Of the Balt and Phil. Colleges.

Salisbury, Oct. 7, 1855. tf.—17.

NEW FIRM & NEW GOODS.
Mills, Moose & Co.

BEG leave to inform their friends and the public generally that they are now receiving and opening in the brick house formerly occupied by Kennedy & Mills, a full Stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes together with all articles usually kept in a Dry Good Store. They are also receiving the largest and best selected Stock of Groceries ever offered in this market, all of which they are determined to sell at prices that cannot fail to please. The highest market price paid at all times for Flour, Wheat, Corn, Meal and all kinds of Country produce.

Salisbury Feb. 12, 1856. 1y—35.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
ROWAN COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—August Term, 1856.

Reuss J. West Ex'or of Cyrus W. West.

vs.

Cyrus M. West and Lucco West.

PETITION FOR SETTLEMENT OF ESTATE.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court that Lucco West one of the defendants in this case, resides beyond the limits of this State; It is, therefore, on motion ordered by the court that publication be made in the Republican Banner, a public newspaper printed in the Town of Salisbury, for six weeks successively notifying the said defendant of the filing of this petition and that unless he appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Rowan, at the Court House in Salisbury, on the first Monday in November next, and answer the Petition or the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to him.

Witness, James E. Kerr, Clerk of our said court the 1st Monday in August A. D. 1856, and in the 81st year of our Independence.

JAMES E. KERR, Clerk.

Sept. 16, 1856. 6w—14.

E. Nye Hutchison,
Commission Merchant,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

will sell on Commission

Cotton, Corn, Flour, Wheat and all

Country Produce

IN CHARLOTTE, CHARLESTON, AND NEW YORK

Liberal Advances made on Consignments.

REFERENCES.

J. H. Jenkins, Esq., Salisbury; George W. Williams & Co., Charleston; A. Hoge, Lexington; Robert Shuter, Esq., New York.

February 26, 1855. 37—1y.

Dr. McLANE'S
CELEBRATED
VERMIFUGE
AND
LIVER PILLS.

Two of the best Preparations of the Age.

They are not recommended as Universal Cure-alls, but simply for what their name purports.

The VERMIFUGE, for expelling Worms from the human system, has also been administered with the most satisfactory results to various animals subject to Worms.

The LIVER PILLS, for the cure of LIVER COMPLAINT, all BILIOUS DERANGEMENTS, SICK HEADACHE, &c.

Purchasers will please be particular to ask for Dr. C. McLane's Celebrated VERMIFUGE and LIVER PILLS, prepared by

Fleming Bros.

SOLE PROPRIETORS, Pittsburgh, Pa., and take no other, as there are various other preparations now before the public, purporting to be Vermifuge and Liver Pills. All others, in comparison with Dr. McLANE'S, are worthless.

The GENUINE McLane's Vermifuge and Liver Pills can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores.

FLEMING BROS.,
No. 70 Wood St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sole Proprietors.

Scoyil & Mead, No. 111 Chartres Street New Orleans, General Wholesale agents for the Southern States to whom all orders must be addressed.

Sold by Sill & Sill, Salisbury N. C.
" John Fink, Concord, "
" King Hege & Co. Lexington N. C.
" G. M. Bingham, Mocksville "
" E. & B. Gaither, do "
" W. G. James, Taylorsville, "

May 13, 1856. 1y—48.

DR. J. J. SUMMERELL

HAS removed to his Office at the residence where he will be happy to receive professional or personal calls from his friends.

N. B. There are many persons indebted to me by account, and have been for several years. I would earnestly urge all such to call and settlement, which must be done by the first of January next, or else I shall look out for a collector.

Jan. 29, 1856. 33—tf.